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Energy and Environment Concerns vs Body and Soul Health in Asia: A Sociological Appraisal

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Abstract:

The two necessities of energy and environment need to be provided in order to reach body and soul health in many parts of Asia. Many Asian countries are concerned about the nonstandard fuel they use, the coal they use for various industrial and domestic purposes produce unbearable pollution, especially in urban areas. Similarly, many cities in Asia are seriously affected by additional population who have to dwell in slums— affecting themselves and the environment. Such people and many more negatively affect the environment by destroying the green environment, forests, rivers, etc. The whole scenario affect their body and soul. Such neuro patients are not in a position to receive neurosurgery and the treatment necessary for their body and soul disorders. Such countries poor in medical science research cannot easily help such patients. Sociologically speaking, such societies need to improve their medical facilities. They have to strengthen their medical schools and the staff concerned. Another problem with the Asian countries is the growth of their aging population who are prone to increasing mental problems including dementia and Alzheimer's disease. All such disorders need hospitals and specialized staff to serve the mental patients in need.

Keywords: environmental effects; energy and environment scenario; generation of electricity; growing demand for energy; sociology

Introduction

Generally and sociologically speaking, the two factors of energy and environment play an important part in the creation of body and soul health. Though first the phenomenon of environment was discussed in industrialized countries, yet, and since 1950, it was known and discussed in Asian countries. However, since the appearance of industrialization in Asia, environment too came to be identified. The two wings of energy and environment widely help industrialization to grow. Environmental failures have attracted the attention of many social pathologists during the past decades. So, shortage of energy and vulnerability of environment have appeared as the main concerns of many people in Asia towards industrialization and change. One of the applications of demography being how to deal with energy, many Asian countries are in short of that, which is a great concern for them. People of Asia being enormous, many of them migrate to cities through which environment is multidimensionally affected. The two concerns of energy and environment badly affect the physical health and soul of the citizens. Under such circumstances, neurosurgery is very poor in such countries. Industrial pollution in many cities in Asia is due to environmental damage of Co2 emitted through vehicles which is about 85% of the whole pollution. If more literature is produced on the subject, more awareness extends on the issue as a whole.

Causes of pollution in Asian countries may include coal fire emitting significant clouds of smoke that usually contribute to increasing pollution (Chris, 2007); (Karl, 2008). Traffic emission created from trucks, buses and automobiles also contribute to the formation of smog in cities (EPA, 2008), (Sprawl Report, 2001); (Smog Causes, 2001); Smog--Who Does it Hurt, 2008).

Table 1: Comparative Selected Journals/ Documents by Country Rank and Citations per Document 1996-2020

Countries	Number of Journals	Citation per Document
United States	13817725	27.82
China	7454602	10.49
Germany	3515309	29.17
Japan	3074206	17.61
France	2437589	22.92
India	2128896	10.44
Iran	662189	10.64
Malaysia	368061	9.60
Thailand	223696	13.10
Vietnam	84559	10.84

Source: Metrics based on Scopus data as of 2021.

Public health always depends on the health of the environment. The health of all segments of the population in different age groups, both men and women, in urban and rural areas in general today depends on having a healthy environment. The phenomenon of the environment itself has been discussed in recent decades, first in industrialized countries and then gradually in developing countries. Various factors are involved in disturbing the health of the environment; Population density, mode of transport, means of transport, energy used (fuels used), how to access safe water, climatic conditions and the like; Each in turn, has impacted the environment in recent years.

Mortality due to environmental failures has attracted the attention of many population pathologists and environmental sociologists. Over the past decades, although health facilities have improved in most developing societies, at the same time, the population born in recent decades has survived, and today they live mainly in different parts of the city, while They have taken the environment out of its natural balance, on the other hand, they have been affected by the unhealthy conditions of the environment. Many deaths from environmental pollution are evidence of this claim. Cities in developing societies today, due to high population density, have led to the destruction of the environment in various forms. This issue should be considered in the context of environmental sociology and demography.

Similarly, one of the applications of demography is to deal with energy and the environment. Today, following the increase of population, as well as responding to the many and various needs of the population, different energies must be used. In many cases, these energies do not meet the required standards, and even in some cases, improper use of their various energies can lead to environmental degradation.

Method of Research

Methodology used in the present article is of qualitative type. In that, various paradigms have been used to find out about the facts regarding pandemics during the history. Qualitative research usually studies people, events or areas in their natural settings. In finding facts for the research, the researcher engaged in careful data collection and thoughtful analysis of what was relevant. In the documentary research applied for the present research, printed and written materials were widely regarded. The research was performed as a qualitative library-type in which the researcher had to refer to the relevant and related sources. In the current research, various documents were thoroughly investigated, and the needful inferences were made. The data fed by the investigator in the present article is hopefully reliable. Though literature on pandemics is very limited, yet the author tried to investigate many different resources in order to elicit the necessary information to build up the text.

Environmental effects

The use of different fuels has led to many concerns following the increase in population. Different societies, depending on their economic and social status, use different sources as fuel; Resources such as oil or petroleum products, coal, animal fuels and the like are used in various societies today. The first energy used by humans was to detect fire and use it to illuminate, heat, cook, and protect wildlife, dating back 1.9 million years (Bowman : 2009). Each of these resources affects the environment in different ways. The situation is more pronounced in urban areas, where population density is higher. Today, many third world countries are faced with this phenomenon, especially in urban areas. However, following the increase in population, environmental concerns, especially in urban areas, should be given more and more attention by planners. This means that increasing its population generally leads to migration to various destinations; It is a process that itself is inevitably highly dependent on energy and fuel resources.

Pollutants related to fossil fuels such as Co2 are themselves a serious threat to the quality of the environment and human health. There are a variety of pollutants today, especially in densely populated areas, which themselves affect the life cycle of humans. Although the general quality of life has improved in recent years in many societies, at the same time, the environment has been negatively affected by the use of different fuels; That is, what negatively affects the quality of life itself. Therefore, demographic planners and relevant policy makers should always be aware of the adverse consequences of urbanization, the use of various services and goods, rising levels of consumption and the like; That is, what negatively affects the health of different groups of the population. At the same time, rapid advances in technology have revolutionized the generation of energy such as water use, waste management through systems ecology, and industrial ecology (Baksh: 2003); (Kay: 2002).

Research scope

Studies by the Tata Energy Research Institute in India show that pollution in many cities in India is due to the low quality of coal

and in other countries due to unsatisfactory fuels such as gasoline and the like; That is, products that are not of good quality; Not only in India, but also in many other developing countries, which are facing population growth on the one hand, and energy constraints on the other. This trend has led to the destruction of the environment and the unhealthiness of the public environment for different age groups; That is, conditions in which different age groups are negatively affected. Therefore, in proportion to population growth, healthy energy sources should also be provided. Many third world countries today face the phenomenon of energy shortages, or in other words, unhealthy energies. This phenomenon not only affects the current generation, but also future generations.

Water-related projects such as "dams", water diversion, etc., in some cases lead to heavy environmental and social costs; Such as population displacement, evacuation of villages, extinction of plant species, deforestation, extinction of animal species and the like. Increasing its population in some cases requires the implementation of plans and projects of the above type in countries. The implementation of such plans, while solving some problems and meeting the needs, at the same time, leads to many social, natural, environmental, animal and similar disorders. Therefore, the evaluation of these cases from the perspective of environmental sociology and demographic indicators is of considerable importance. On the other hand, one of the tangible and objective tasks of the population is to realize the environmental, migration and natural effects of the above type. Today, a significant portion of the population of many countries are exposed to such injuries.

Industry scope

Industrial pollution and what is caused by vehicles have caused unprecedented environmental damage today, especially in urban areas; That is, vehicles that emit up to 85% of CO2. Nowadays, pollution caused by vehicles in its various forms has led to various types of pollution. Newly industrialized developing countries are currently facing this problem to a large extent. A clear example of this phenomenon is China, India and to some extent Iran. Not only in the mentioned countries, but also in the industrialized countries, to some extent, they face this phenomenon. The only difference between industrial and non-industrial societies is as far as environmental pollution is concerned. Industrial societies have the possibility of using more control tools, and at the same time have more green and forest resources that reduce pollution. The environment plays an important role.

At the Rio Conference in 1992, it was argued that a new approach and approach to energy management should be adopted; The use of healthy energy, monitoring the use of energy, the use of safe means of transportation, as well as moving industrial hubs away from urban spaces, are very effective in reducing environmental pollution. Therefore, using your energy management can greatly contribute to the health of the environment. What is certain is that the world's population has increased from about 1.7 billion to more than 7 billion in the first decade of the 21st century. This means that the population of 7.2 billion in 2013 will increase to more than at least 9.2 billion in 2050; That is, a phenomenon that is likely to lead to more environmental pollution; In such circumstances, environmental sociologists, demographers, urban planners, and the like must choose and adopt new methods. The increase in the world's population also adds to the problem of climate change; According to the scientific consensus on the increase of greenhouse gases, the use of fossil fuels along with deforestation all provide grounds for global warming during the current century. It should be noted that global warming itself has effects such as water and food shortages. In addition, the dangers of flooding threaten many poor nations during the 21st century (Science / Nature: 2007).

The need to reform the use of energy in industries such as steel (iron) and steel, refineries, cement, chemical products, etc., is itself a high priority today; Because it accounts for about 45% of industrial energy consumption. Today, following the human need for various products, including the above-mentioned, it needs high energy consumption. The supply of energy needed today exists as an issue or crisis facing various communities. Developing countries looking to launch and access new industries are increasingly in need of energy. As far as the energy supply (production) sector is concerned, sufficient attention should be paid to the production of energy from raw materials / resources, and its loss and waste should be avoided as much as possible. Today, energy production is considered as a basic need of different societies in the world. Its primary resources must also be used in such a way that in a stable form and in the possible degradable cases, reserves (resources) remain for future generations. What is certain is that many developing countries lose a large part of their energy (energy resources) due to lack of sufficient technical knowledge and technologies; Therefore, achieving sufficient training and technology required to conserve energy resources is of considerable importance. At the same time, following the increase of population on the one hand and the desire to consume (change of consumption patterns) on the other hand, the increasing trend of energy consumption, especially in urban areas, is inevitable. Therefore, social researchers, environmental sociologists, and specialties like these should always pay close attention to energy resources. At the same time, following the results of research, hydroelectric or electricity received from water sources causes the least pollution (Co2) pollution, and then "wind" energy produces the least pollution (Paul Scherrer Institute). : 2005); (Rabl et al.2005).

Energy and environment scenario

According to Horizon 2020 India, the country will face unprecedented growth in motorcycles and cars in the coming years; That is, in cities with a population of 100,000 or more, the number of motorcycles will increase from 102 per 1,000 (per 1,000) to 393 during the years 2020-2002. On the other hand, in a global format, about eight hundred million cars are currently in motion in different societies. However, by 2050, this figure will increase to more than 1.7 billion units; In other words, over the next 35 years, motor vehicles will more than double. Such statistical evidence will have serious and critical consequences in various dimensions as far as urban communities, environment and human health are concerned. According to the mentioned scenario, social researchers should always consider the possible future problems of the human population in a forward-looking manner and by taking appropriate and new measures.

Meanwhile, the number of cars during the same period is projected to increase from 14 units per 48 to 48 units. Thus, in 2020, India will be the third largest consumer of transportation

fuel after the United States and China; With the growth of annual consumption about 6.8% during this period. On the other hand, between 2020 and 1999, for 21 years following this trend, environmental pollution appears as a pervasive phenomenon in these countries. Also, according to published statistics, today (2013) there are about 800 million vehicles worldwide; That means about one vehicle for every 9 people. Unprecedented increase in vehicles in addition to environmental pollution, has led to problems with fuel supply, rising fuel prices and the like around the world. This process has a more or less negative effect on other economic fields, household budget, various economic per capita, welfare and the like. While today energy is a basic human need, its scarcity is felt due to the depletion or depletion of fossil fuel resources and the continuous increase in demand following the increase in population and the expansion of interactions. One of the unavoidable and important needs of today's human life is fuel resources and its supply; That is, what was of little importance and status a century ago.

In any case, the use of different fuels is inevitable today, following the increase in population, urban life, industrialization of societies, and change of lifestyle, dependence of human beings. Therefore, countries, directly or individually, must adopt appropriate demographic policies to meet their fuel needs. Population growth, on the one hand, and energy shortages, on the other, lead to the problem of deforestation. For example, according to the United Nations, the rate of deforestation in Africa is estimated to be twice that of the world. The same report adds that Africa once had seven million square kilometers of forest; While in the first decade of the twenty-first century it has lost a third. It is noteworthy that the deforestation of such forests has been used in the production of charcoal (Rowan: 2009).

Generation of electricity or electricity

The current way of generating electricity in the world is generally dependent on the widespread use of fossil fuels, and it is constantly increasing in societies around the world. Electricity today is considered as the type of energy that is used in various sectors of agriculture, food production, transportation, transportation and water production, and so on. Due to the increase in population on the one hand, and the increase in various needs such as food, health, transportation and the like on the other hand, many countries are facing unforeseen challenges today. One of the basic needs that can be met through these cases is to achieve more electricity in countries. Following the increase in population and increase in electricity consumption, many concerns have arisen following its production and extensive use of water resources for that purpose. At the same time, drought is emerging in many parts of the world (AAAS: 2011). Achieving this phenomenon has a great role in the health of the environment (has an effect); So much so that today many industrialized countries are often looking to replace electricity with other polluting energy sources. According to forecasts, and given the growing use of fossil fuels, coal will be available for the next 100 to 200 years, and oil for another 3-4 decades. Therefore, countries must always be able to access alternative energy, given the predictions made on the one hand, and their growing population on the other. While many countries in the world today are following the trend of population growth, and on the other hand, given that many goods and services are promoted and used globally; In other words, in a situation where the general culture of societies is constantly changing, the above-mentioned set of conditions requires social, economic and environmental planners to be as diligent as possible in accessing electricity.

While the use of fossil fuels for various applications is constantly increasing, the resulting CO2, as well as the suspended particles obtained from this type of fuel, has posed many risks to the environment and human health. Population growth, on the one hand, and the need for food, services, and consumer goods, on the other, as well as increasing production units, small industrial units, and the like, have each in turn increased dependence on and use of fossil fuels; That is, the processes that ultimately lead to the destruction of the environment and the loss of environmental health. One of the ways to get rid of the mentioned crisis is redistribution of population, retention of more population in rural areas, as well as fair and equal distribution of industrial units in different provinces and different parts of the country. Otherwise, the environmental crisis will cause irreparable damage.

Table 2: Use of global energy by sector During two periods (amount / percentage)

Different sections / total	2000	2008	2000	2008
Trawatt * Hours per year	Trawatt Hour		Percent	
Industry Department	21733	27273	26.5	27.8
Transportation Department	22563	26742	27.5	27.3
Home and services	30555	35319	37.3	36.0
Energy use section	7119	8688	8.7	8.9
Total	81970	98022	100	100

Source: IEA, International Energy Agency 2010.

* A unit of power equal to one trillion watts.

Growing demand for energy

Factors such as the expansion of industrialization, the emergence of new markets and economies, the rise of wealth in countries such as China and India, globalization, the expansion of transportation, etc., have each in turn influenced the growing demand for energy. The expansion of economic markets also makes the laws of supply and demand more and more fulfilling (Braeutigam: 2010). The supply and demand of energy is constantly changing, and as a result, the demand for crude oil and

other energy sources is growing exponentially. Changing the way of life, turning to urban life, literacy of the population, changing the expectations of different classes, more production of industrial products, improving transportation, etc., each in turn, affect the demand for energy resources. Therefore, sociologists, especially economic and environmental sociologists, should always consider the provision of energy resources in light of current developments. Hence, population foresight, energy resources foresight, greater welfare, in the coming years, and so on, each in turn affect energy demand. However, the limitation of energy resources and the disruption of the flow of energy supply and demand, has led to an increase in the price of this product. It is noteworthy that the increase in the price of its energy resources affects the increase in the price of other industrial products, thus many economic balances are affected and disturbed. This situation is affecting the low-income groups, especially in developing countries. Economic sociologists, according to the mentioned variables, always deal with the social and economic futures of societies.

Given this picture, energy consumption is projected to increase by 40% by 2035. Therefore, and based on these statistics, economic and social planners should always seek and offer appropriate solutions. For example, reversing the migration process; That is, moving the population from urban to rural areas can largely prevent many future problems and shortcomings. At the same time, access to alternative energy sources, especially in rural areas, is one of the solutions that should be evaluated and studied. In any case, the current era, due to the rapid changes in the flow, needs practical and new solutions that should be searched and, if possible, put on the agenda of planners.

The growing demand for energy itself is due to population growth; That is, according to the forecast of a 25% increase in population over the next 20 years, and given that in the coming years the population will continue to move, and even according to estimates, 25% will add to the 2013 world population over the next 20 years. Became; This in itself requires more energy supply commensurate with the growing population; Otherwise, many unbalanced conditions, rising prices, shortages and the like are not unexpected. Therefore, in order to achieve a desirable society for future generations, proper supply, planning and investment in energy resources is inevitable. The highest growth will be in emerging economies such as India and China.
The growing demand for energy itself is also due to the improvement of economic production, the increase of various products and the improvement in the standard of living, which in itself puts double pressure on the supply of energy. As the level of livelihoods of different segments is constantly improving and improving, as well as increasing economic and service expectations of different segments of the population in the coming years, having more energy resources is inevitable. According to the above-mentioned hypotheses, planning agencies and governments should always consider the necessary arrangements in this regard; In China alone, for example, energy demand will increase by 75 percent by 2035. Such an increase will affect many of the world's economic and natural resource balances in various ways.

Conclusion

Energy and environment the two new concepts in human life are very effective in human life and health including physical and mental health. The absence or shortage of each widely affects the life cycle. As aging continues, the chance of losing mental and physical health is more apparent with special reference to the developing countries. There is a lot of examples of such circumstances in the Asian continent. Shortage of energy and damage on environment, lead to increasing and serious problems for many people. The two concerns of energy and environment are still obvious in some Asian countries, and even increases due to population increase and the chance of longer life expectancy. The entire scenario has caused unexpected migrations to cities to meet needs, etc. What such countries need to do is, to decrease population growth rate followed by educational expansion both quantitatively and qualitatively.

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